

The Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

VOLUME XLII.—NUMBER 1468.

THIS PAPER IS 42 YEARS OLD

THE
CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. P. STRONG.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance
for 1 year.—Two Dollars on time.

Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C.,
as second class matter, according to the rules of
the P. O. Department.

DRS. MCCOMBS & GIBBON,
DE-NE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC.
That they have this day entered into a copart-
nership for the

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,
AND
SURGERY.

March 1, 1895. March 15, 1895.

JOHN FARRIOR,
No. 1 SOUTH TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sil-
ver and Silver Plated Ware.

Special attention given to Fine Watch
Repairing.
Jan. 25, 1895.

BURWELL, WALKER & CANSLER,
Attorneys-At-Law,
Rooms Nos. 5, 6, and 13, LAW BUILDING,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jan. 4, 1895.

DR. E. P. KEERANS,
DENTIST,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office—7 West Trade Street.
Nov. 2, 1894.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, Nos. 14 and 16 Law Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

July 6, 1894.

Y. I. OSBORNE, W. C. MAXWELL, J. W. KEERANS,
OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Oct. 20, 1894.

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND,
Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Feb. 5, 1895.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Prompt attention given to all business in-
trusted. Will practice in all Courts of the
State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1894.

H. N. PHARR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 14, Law Building.
Prompt attention given to all business in-
trusted. Special attention given to claims. Practices in
State and Federal Courts.
Jan. 6, 1895.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED
—Leading Seeds Are—
BUISTS! - BUISTS!!
We open our doors, fresh from the grower.
Plant only "Buists Prime Seed," and you
are sure of a crop.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Jan. 19, 1895. Retail Druggists.

GO TO ALEXANDER'S
DRUG STORE,
NO. 216, NORTH TRYON STREET.
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually
kept in a Drug House.
J. B. ALEXANDER.
The Poor prescribed for free.
April 8, 1895.

FINEST LOT
Ever brought to Charlotte. This is
no false boast. We have the finest
lot of PERFUMES in the city. Rick-
er's best in FANCY Bottles,
Cases, Flasks, etc., in GOOD shape
for an ELEGANT PRESENT. IT
RECOMMENDS ITSELF. IT
WILL PAY YOU TO SEE IT.
R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists
Dec. 28, 1894. Excutor.

E. NYE HUTCHISON,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Offices—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon
Street, up stairs.
Feb. 19, 1895.

QUEEN CITY HOTEL.
In visiting Charlotte,
Don't fail to stop at the Queen City Hotel,
Corner East Fifth and College Sts.,
Everything first-class.
RATES, \$1.00 PER DAY.
July 6, 1894. W. J. MOORE, Prop'r.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
And all the leading PATENT MEDICINE
for sale by
R. H. JORDAN & CO.
April 21, 1894.

The greatest length of the United
States from east to west is on the parallel
of 45° north latitude, that is to say, from
Eastport, Me., on the Atlantic coast, to a
point on the Pacific exactly 521 miles
due west of Salem, Ore. On the above
parallel it is exactly 2768 miles long. Its
greatest width, from north to south, is on
the 97th° of longitude, which extends
through the United States in an almost
direct line from Pembina, N. D., to point
Isabel, Tex. The greatest width is
1611½ miles.

No man has any more religion
than he is able to show up in his daily
life.

Mortgagee's Sale of Land.
By virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage
Deed, executed to me on 14th day of May, 1894,
by Mosell Davidson, which is duly recorded in
the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklen-
burg county, in Book 104, page 1, I will, on
Saturday May 11th, 1895, sell for cash, to the
highest bidder, at the Court House door in Char-
lotte at 12 o'clock M., all persons having claims
(1-5) interest in that certain lot of land, in Meck-
lenburg county, Charlotte township, adjoining
the lands of J. P. Irwin, Jno. W. Wadsworth,
Joseph Butler and others, containing five acres
more or less. J. D. McALL, Mortgagee.
April 12, 1895. 5w

SAMPLE CASES.
We have the most complete stock of trunks,
bags, and telescopic cases, to be found anywhere.
Our water-proof leather fibre telescopic cases,
are the best value ever offered for the price,
costing \$1.00 to \$3.00, according to size, light,
convenient and very durable—take the place of
a valise or trunk for short trips. Call to see or
write for full information.
April 12, 1895. GILREATH & CO.

Executrix's Notice.
Having qualified as Executrix of the last Will
and Testament of Lawson A. Misenheimer, de-
ceased, late of Mecklenburg County, notice is
hereby given to all persons having claims
against said decedent to exhibit the same to me
at or before the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1895,
or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
All persons indebted to his estate are requested
to make prompt payments.
DELLAH MISENHEIMER,
March 22, 1895. 6w Executrix.

Executor's Notice.
Having qualified as Executor of the Will of
the late General John H. Barringer, we hereby
notify all persons having claims against his
estate to present the same before the 1st day of
March, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in
bar of recovery thereon. All persons indebted
to the estate will be required to make prompt
settlement. February 13, 1895.
JOHN E. OATES,
MARGARET L. BARRINGER,
Feb. 22, 1895. 6w Executors.

NOTICE!
I hereby give notice that at the recent session
of the General Assembly of North Carolina, the
following act was passed to wit:
AN ACT allowing an increase of taxation for
Public School Schools in Charlotte.
The General Assembly of North Carolina do
enact:
Sec. 1. That the board of aldermen of the city
of Charlotte, N. C., shall have power to levy
an annual tax for the support and main-
tenance of the Public Graded Schools in said
city, which annual tax shall not exceed twenty
cents on the dollar of the value of the property
and sixty cents on the poll.
Sec. 2. That this act shall not take effect until
it shall have been ratified by a vote of a majority
of the qualified voters of the city of Charlotte,
N. C.
Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Mayor
of the city of Charlotte, N. C., to cause publica-
tion to be made of this act prior to the first
Monday in May, 1895, in at least one of the news-
papers published in the city of Charlotte, N. C.,
a notice setting forth this act and giving public
notice that on the said first Monday in May, 1895,
the polls will be open at the usual polling places
in the several wards for the purpose of voting
for the ratification or rejection of this act.
Sec. 4. That on the first Monday in May, 1895,
the polls shall be open at the usual polling
places in the said several wards for the purpose
of voting for the ratification or rejection of this
act. That it shall be the duty of the Mayor and
board of aldermen of the city of Charlotte, N. C.,
to provide at each of the said several polling
places, a separate ballot box for the reception of
such ballots. These votes in favor of the ratifi-
cation of this act shall be counted, and the result
of the election of the Mayor and board of aldermen
of the city of Charlotte, N. C., shall be in favor
of the ratification of this act, then this act shall
be immediately in full force and effect, but in
case the majority shall be found against its ratifi-
cation it shall be then of no effect.
Sec. 5. That this act shall be in force from
and after its ratification.
After this the sixth day of Feb., A. D. 1895.

I further give notice that on the first Monday
in May, 1895 the polls will be open at the usual
polling places in the several wards of the city
of Charlotte for the purpose of voting for the
ratification or rejection of the said act. Those
voting in favor of the ratification of this act shall
vote a ticket bearing the word "Ratification" and
those voting against its ratification shall vote a
ticket bearing the word "Rejected." This 27th
day of March, A. D. 1895.
R. J. BREVARD, Mayor.

Solar Tip Shoes for Children.
The best school shoe, made extra strong for
good wear, extra wide for comfort, thick stock
dry and warm! Sewed to stay, spring heel
TO MAKE WALKING EASY!
No other shoe can equal them! Children, sizes
6 to 10½; Misses' and Young's, 11 to 13½;
\$1.25; Girls and Boys, 1 to 2, \$1.50. Give them
a trial and have the best. GILREATH & CO.
Jan. 18, 1895.

GREAT BARGAIN!
A. HALES WILL GIVE YOU
good Bargains! He has anything you want in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry—the best and cheapest.
Valuable goods of all kinds for PRESENTS—
Spectacles—all kinds. See
A. HALES
BEFORE YOU BUY
Jan. 11, 1895.

Solid Comfort Lace Shoes!
Ladies who wear lace shoes, and want the
best shoe for \$1.50 in the world, call
FOR ZEIGLER'S PEBBLE GRAIN SHOE.
Water proof, very soft, but thick enough to be
warm, and give good wear. No such goods have
ever been sold in Charlotte for this price; all
sizes in stock. GILREATH & CO.
Feb. 8, 1895.

"Furl That Banner."
BY FATHER RYAN.

Furl that banner, for 'tis weary.
Round its staff, 'tis drooping dreary;
Furl it, hold it, it is dearest;
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a word to save it,
And there's not one left to leave it
In the blood which heroes gave it;
And its foes now scorn and brave it;
Furl it, hide it—let it rest.

Take that banner down, 'tis tattered,
Broken is its staff and shattered,
And the valiant hosts are scattered,
Over whom it floated high;
Oh! 'tis hard for us to fold it,
Hard to think there's none to hold it,
Hard that those who once unrolled it,
Now must furl it with a sigh.

Furl that banner—furl it sadly—
Once ten thousands hailed it gladly,
And ten thousands wildly, madly,
Swore it would forever wave—
Swore that foeman's sword could never
Hear its folds when twisted disavow,
'Till that flag would float forever
O'er their freedom or their grave.

Furl it, for the hands that grasp it,
And the hearts that fondly clasp it,
Cold and dead are lying low;
And the banner, it is trailing,
While around it sounds the wailing
Of its people in their woe;
For though conquered, they adore it,
Low the cold, dead hands that bore it,
Pardon those who trailed and tore it,
And oh! wildly they deplore it,
Now to furl and fold it so.

Furl that banner, true 'tis gory,
Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory,
And 'twill live in song and story,
Though its folds are in the dust;
For its fame on brighter pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shall go sounding down the ages—
Furl its folds though now we must.

Furl that banner, softly, slowly,
Treat it gently—it is holy—
For it droops above the dead;
Touch it not—unfold it never,
Let it drop there furled forever,
For its people's hopes are dead.

A Good Deal of Souse to the Hog.
Dr. R. W. Dashiell, of Princess Anne,
Md., has a curiosity in the shape of a
double pig. The little animal is joined at
the stomach between the fore and hind
legs. It has but one head, yet four ears,
three eyes, two tails, eight legs, and two
perfectly formed bodies, one directly
following the other.—Philadelphia Press.

The English language is now
spoken by 150,000,000 people. Though
our language contains, according to Max
Muller, 60,000 distinct words, the char-
acter and modest Milton used but 8,000 of them
in his works, and even Shakespeare did
not draw upon over 12,000.

CHARLOTTE
COLLEGE OF MUSIC
AND ART.

18 SOUTH TRYON STREET,
THE LEADING
SCHOOL FOR MUSICAL TRAINING
In the Southern States.

THE
MOST IMPROVED EUROPEAN METHODS.
Many free advantages.
Modern Languages taught only by native teachers.

BOARDING
Accommodations for Non-resident lady students
IN COLLEGE BUILDING.

Every modern convenience.
Special course in
PAINTING, DRAWING, and ELOCUTION.
Catalogues sent on application,
TERMS MODERATE.
Call or address,
CARL S. GAERTNER,
July 13, 1894. DIRECTOR.

FARMERS OF MECKLENBURG

Why put your Cotton-seed on the
ground, and feed it to stock? when you can ex-
change them for

COTTON-SEED MEAL;
AND COTTON-SEED HULLS,
The cheapest and best cattle food known!
Cotton-seed Meal is also one of the best

Fertilizers on the Market!
Cotton-seed is now selling very low, but the

NORTH-CAROLINA
COTTON-SEED OIL COMPANY
Is making the same exchange of meal
for seed; as when seed was selling HIGHER.

Viz: One Ton of Meal
FOR TWO-TONS-OF SEED.

Cotton-seed contains only about 700
pounds meal per ton, which is the valuable fer-
tilizing element of the seed, and it is not econo-
my for the seed to be used for fertilizer when
the farmer can secure 1,000 pounds of MEAL
for 3,000 pounds seed.

DO NOT FAIL TO FEED YOUR CATTLE
Cotton-seed Meal and Hulls this Winter;
and purchase the same from the

North Carolina Cotton Oil Co.,
[CHARLOTTE MILL]
T. J. DAVIS, Manager.
Nov. 30, 1894. 3m

A Moving Mountain
It is Traveling Slowly but Surely Down the
Columbia River.

A traveling mountain is found at the
Cascades of the Columbia. It is a triple
peaked mass of dark brown basalt, six
or eight miles in length where it fronts
the river, and rises to the height of al-
most 2,000 feet above the water. That
it is in motion is the last thought that
would be likely to suggest itself to the
mind of any one passing it, yet it is a
well established fact that this entire
mountain is moving slowly but steadily
down to the river, as if it had a delib-
erate purpose some time in the future to
dam the Columbia and form a great lake
from the Cascades to the Dalles. In its
forward and downward movement the
forest along the base of the ridge has
become submerged in the river. Large
tree stumps can be seen standing dead in
the water on this shore.

The railway engineers and brakemen
find that the line of railway which skirts
the foot of the mountain is being contin-
ually forced out of place. At certain
points the permanent way and rails have
been pushed eight or ten feet out of line
in a few years. Geologists attribute this
strange phenomenon to the fact that the
basalt, which constitutes the bulk of the
mountain, rests on a substratum of con-
glomerate or of soft sandstone, which the
deep, swift current of the mighty river is
constantly wearing away, or that this
softer subrook is of itself yielding at great
depths to the enormous weight of the
harder mineral above.—Goldthwaite's Geo-
graphical Magazine.

A Successful Farmer.
Mr. A. J. Clark, of Sandy Ridge town-
ship, is not a "book farmer," in the com-
mon definition of that term, for the so-
called book farmer has a great deal of
theory and very little practical sense.
Mr. Clark, however, is a farmer who
keeps books and knows what he is doing:
The following will show what can be
done with some of the minor branches of
farming. In the spring of 1883 Mr.
Clark started with two small pigs. In
1893 he raised from that pair seventeen
pigs, sold four of them for \$9.50, killed
1550 pounds of pork and had five pigs
left worth \$5.00 each, making the total
valuation of most and hogs \$127.50.
Mrs. Clark has charge of the cows and
chickens and the following is a statement
of her income from those sources. Com-
mencing three years ago with three
cows, she has sold 805 pounds of butter
and has realized \$162.15 from the sales,
and has raised nine calves. On an aver-
age during three years but two cows
have been milked. Owing to the dis-
ease from market, no milk has been
sold. She keeps about thirty hens and
during the past three years she sold 761
dozen eggs, for which she has been paid
\$77.08, making a total of \$239.23 for but-
ter and eggs. Besides the butter and
eggs sold, Mrs. Clark has had her table
well supplied with those necessities all
the time. No one will be more surprised
than Mrs. Clark to see this statement, for
we have the figures from Messrs. Whit-
field Brothers, to whom she has sold her
produce.—Monroe Enquirer.

Note and Beam.
Editor Wilmington Messenger:
In your issue of the 27th ult., alluding
to a quotation from the Boston Journal,
you say: "We shall soon turn on the
light as to negro slavery, etc., in Massa-
chusetts in the long ago."
Permit me to contribute the following
as probably appropriate to your budget.
It is an advertisement published in the
New England Chronicle, Boston, April
23, 1776. A copy of the paper is on file
in the State Department, Washington,
Bureau of Rolls and Library:
TO BE SOLD.
A likely, healthy negro woman, with a
likely male child, 10 months old.
Inquire of the Printer.
In the Hartford, Conn., Courant of
June 22, 1779, is an elaborate advertise-
ment of kindred nature, and the instan-
ces could be multiplied indefinitely, and to
a much later date. Perhaps the in-
junction as to the "note and the beam"
might apply to this connection.
There is recorded in the clerk's office
of Carteret county the papers in a trans-
action between John Shackelford, of
Beaufort, and his commission merchant
in Boston, setting forth in full the de-
tails of a purchase of slaves, in self
righteous Boston, by the "attentive"
merchant, and their shipment to Beau-
fort for account of the said Shackelford.
These papers were published some time
ago in the Boston Globe.

Newbern, N. C. GRAHAM DAVES.

The city of Charlotte, in this
State, from the time before it was a city,
has had the instinct of alertness and a
keen foresight which always enables her
to be on the ground first. We admire
this, even though we cannot admire the
wallet she may carry under her arm.
She has passed the Declaration of Inde-
pendence more than one year before it took
place for the whole country. She got the
grip on the first substantial benefit of
railroading in the State, but this is not
the latest point scored, as the Observer
says the Ladies Guild of St. Peter's
Episcopal Church the other day received a
request from the Guild of Algona,
Iowa, to contribute an apron for their apron
sale at Easter, whereupon the Charlotte
ladies at once decided that their contribu-
tion should be distinctly North Carolinian.
They will get some gingham from the
gingham mill, make out of it a large house
apron and attach to it a statement that
the cotton was grown, the yarn spun,
cloth woven and apron made in Meck-
lenburg county; and will also weave in a
few historical facts of this section in the
statement. It will indeed be an apron
with a history.

This is a good one and just like Char-
lotte. We have seen nothing recently
which strikes us as more timely and
pleasing.—Greensboro Christian Advocate.

Some Statistics.
Mr. A. Barbee prepares for the Raleigh
Observer in a convenient form the greater
part of the statistics of North Carolina as
they appear in the Census reports of 1890.
We copy the following:
Percentage of increase of total popula-
tion since 1880, 15.59.
Relative rank of North Carolina in
population, 16.
Number of inhabitants to the square
mile, 33.30.
Proportion of males and females—1880,
50,61; 1890, 49.39.
Proportion of males to females—males,
799,149; females, 818,799.
Number of females to 100,000 males,
102,429.
Increase of male and female since 1880
—males 111,241; females, 106,956.
Percentage of increase of males and
females—males, 16.17; females 15.03.
Percentage of native and foreignborn
of total population—native 99.77; foreign,
0.23; native whites of foreign parents,
0.45.
Native whites of native parents, 98.97.
Native whites having one, or both
parents foreign, 1.13.
Per centage of white and colored popu-
lation, white, 95.23; colored, 34.67.
Per centage of colored to whole popu-
lation, 34.67.
Relative proportion of colored to white,
1,055,382; colored, 561,018. Increase of
white and colored population since 1880,
white, 188,140; colored 29,741.
Percentage of increase of white and
colored since 1880, white, 21.69; colored
5.60.
Total population, 1,617,947.
Total males 799,149; females 818,799;
native born 1,614,245; foreign-born 3,
702.
Total male of militia age. White 188,
104; colored 85,830; total 273,934.
Total males of voting age. White 233,
307; colored 109,346; total 342,653.
Total number of dwellings, 301,571.
Total number person to dwelling, 5.37.
Total number of families, 306,952.
Total number of persons to the family
5.43.
Number of churches, 6,824.
Number of edifices, 6,512.
Seating capacity of edifices, 2,102,835.
Value of church property \$7,077,440.
Number of communicants or members
685,194.
Percentage of population, 42.35.
Coal mines, 1889.—Number mines 3;
total production, 226,156 tons; received
for \$239,352; average price per ton, \$1.50.
No. employees, 773; capital invested, \$74,
500.
Production of granite, 1889.—Number
quarries, 22; cubic feet, 708,267; value,
\$146,727; capital invested, \$255,180.
Production of sandstone, 1889.—Number
quarries, 2 cubic feet, 50,000; value, \$703,
419; capital invested, \$879,380.
Production of mica, 1889.—Production,
6,700 pounds; value, \$7,000; capital in-
vested, \$438,675.
Soapstone in 1889.—Number opera-
tives in 1889; capital invested, \$110,000.
Production of barytes, 1889.—Produc-
tion, 3,000 tons; value, \$15,000.
Mineral Waters, 1889.—Number of
springs, 11; production, 70,644 gallons;
value, \$19,421; capital, invested, \$66,950.
Gold and Silver Mined, 1889.—Gold,
\$140,785; silver, \$3,879; capital invested
\$2,475,407.

The city of Charlotte, in this
State, from the time before it was a city,
has had the instinct of alertness and a
keen foresight which always enables her
to be on the ground first. We admire
this, even though we cannot admire the
wallet she may carry under her arm.
She has passed the Declaration of Inde-
pendence more than one year before it took
place for the whole country. She got the
grip on the first substantial benefit of
railroading in the State, but this is not
the latest point scored, as the Observer
says the Ladies Guild of St. Peter's
Episcopal Church the other day received a
request from the Guild of Algona,
Iowa, to contribute an apron for their apron
sale at Easter, whereupon the Charlotte
ladies at once decided that their contribu-
tion should be distinctly North Carolinian.
They will get some gingham from the
gingham mill, make out of it a large house
apron and attach to it a statement that
the cotton was grown, the yarn spun,
cloth woven and apron made in Meck-
lenburg county; and will also weave in a
few historical facts of this section in the
statement. It will indeed be an apron
with a history.

This is a good one and just like Char-
lotte. We have seen nothing recently
which strikes us as more timely and
pleasing.—Greensboro Christian Advocate.

Household Utensils.
Goblets with stem and stand like those
we use to-day were employed in Troy
900 B. C. Among the valuable objects
found by Dr. Schliemann was a golden
goblet. Vessels of this metal were com-
monly employed in the service of the tem-
ples. A curious goblet with three stems
has been found at Pompeii. Its use is con-
jectured, but the supposition is that it was
used to pour libations to the gods.
Saltcellars first came into use in medi-
eval times; there was only one on the ta-
ble, and it held from two to three quarts.
The salt was placed about the middle of
the table's length. At the upper end sat
the lord of the castle or palace and his im-
mitates, and the saltcellar marked the
dividing line between the nobleman and
his dependents, so that to "sit below the
salt" meant social inferiority.
Among the Arabs a practice from time
immemorial has prevailed of churning
by placing the milk in leather skins which
were shaken or beaten until the butter
came. The Huns did their churning by
tying a bag of milk to a short lariat, and
the other end of which was fastened to the
saddle. The horse was put at a brisk gal-
lop, and after a round of some miles the
churning was considered to be accom-
plished.
Smoothing irons were first used in
France and are supposed to have been a
French invention, being introduced in the
sixteenth century. After the introduction
of starch, linens were first made smooth
by pressure, being starched and placed
between boards. That being found not
to give the best results, resort was next
had to pressure with a cold flatiron, and
finally the iron was heated to impart the
polish now considered indispensable.
Tongs were said to have been invented
in China, B. C. 1122, but representations
of them have been found on the Egyptian
monuments, B. C. 2200. In India they
are claimed as in use B. C. 900, and their
principal employment in that country,
where fires during most of the year are
superfluous, was to facilitate the handling
of dead bodies in the funeral pyres. Sev-
eral pairs of tongs, some bronze, some
iron, have been taken from the ruins of
Pompeii.
Individual plates for table use were
known to the ancients, who held their
meat in their hands or employed the flat
wheaten cakes then made on which to
hold their victuals. They are first men-
tioned in A. D. 600, as used by the luxu-
rious on the Continent, and in the ninth
century they had come into common use
both in England and on the Continent.
The were made of wood or some kind of
earthenware, the former material being
preferred because it did not dull the
knives.
The cups of the Assyrians closely re-
semble our saucers. Every nobleman and
gentleman had his own cup and cup-
bearer, the latter of whom always accom-
panied him to a feast, carrying before
him the cup of gold, silver, crystal, or
marble, which the master only used on
state occasions. Saucers for cups were
introduced in the latter part of the eight-
eenth century, and at first were greatly
ridiculed, the persons who employed
them being said not to be able to drink
without having two cups.—New York
Commercial Advertiser.

Choked Animals.
"I notice in today's Enquirer an article
prescribing a remedy for the relief of a
"choked cow," said Mr. S. J. McElwee,
on Wednesday; "but," he continued, "I
think I can tell you something that will
work better. Within the past 30 years, I
have had occasion to try it as many as a
dozen or more times, and I have never
known it to fail yet."
Knowing that Mr. McElwee is es-
pecially well posted in all matters per-
taining to cattle, the reporter was all ears
at once, and here is what he learned:
"As soon as you find that your cow is
hopelessly choked, get a rope—a plow
line will do—wrap it one time around
the animal's neck, put a strong man at
either end of the rope and let them pull
until the cow falls, take off the rope, and
she will at once get up about her busi-
ness, free from further danger."
"This remedy is just as effective with
a mule or horse as with a cow, and I can
explain it only on a single theory. With
the tightening of the rope, the animal's
animal begins a desperate struggle for
life, and as the result of this struggle, the
obstacle in the throat, whatever it may
be, is invariably dislodged. The remedy
is not only always effective; but it is not
accompanied with any danger whatever
to the animal under treatment."—York-
ville Enquirer.

Threescore and ten is the natural
period of man's life. The elephant will
live two hundred years, the horse but
half a century. Singing birds and tows
and pheasants will live for nearly twenty
years, but parrots, eagles, falcons, and
swans are known to survive their century.
Some live through nearly two centuries.
Queen ants and worker ants may live
for years; Sir John Lubbock kept a
queen ant alive for thirteen years, dur-
ing all which period she continued to
lay fertile eggs; but the males live only
a few days. Queen bees live two or
three years; workers and drones a few
months, although, indeed, in one sense
the death of the latter is unnatural, as
the workers drive them away from the
stores of food, so that they perish of
starvation. Among insects generally the
period of adult life varies greatly.
Many, like the May flies, dance in the
sun only for a few hours; the scesee meet,
the eggs are deposited, and the creatures die
before nightfall. Many butterflies
and moths are unprovided with feeding
organs, and live only a few hours, others
for many days. Some snails and shell-
fish are annual, maturing in spring,
growing and breeding through the sum-
mer, and leaving their eggs to maintain
the species during the cold of winter.
Others are biennial; others, again, live
for many years, growing to gigantic size.
—Science.

A new marking ink pencil has
the solid color at one end in the usual
manner and at the other end a receptacle
for a liquid mordant.

Frittering Away Our Time.
A Fault That is Peculiarly Prevalent in America.

That women fritter away a great deal
of time is unquestionable. Born with the
gift of patience far greater than that pos-
sessed by men, so many seem to lack a
sense of system by which many things
can be well done, or the sense of applica-
tion to any one particular thing.
Take the amount of time, for example,
which girls really fritter away—yes,
really waste—on music. Every girl has
a desire to play the piano, and every girl
who can, makes the attempt to learn the
art. But how many succeed in becoming
good players? Take any gathering of
girls, either in a winter company or at a
summer resort, and the case is rare where
a girl is found who really plays well. It is
more frequently the case where not a girl
is found who can play even fairly. They
can all drum on the piano and play a few
popular melodies. In fact, one is forced
to believe that this latter is the sole end
of most of the girls who study piano
playing. The real reason is, however, I
think, that girls, for the most part, take
up piano playing simply because they
consider that they must know something
about it, be it ever so little. They con-
sider it necessary to be able at least to
sit down and play a waltz perhaps—and
play it badly and out of tune, as a rule—
or one or two of the melodies of the day.
But beyond this they do not go. They
fritter away their time on acquiring a
part of